

LONDON, MARCH 6, 1851.

The only great and general subject of conversation and interest in the Administration. Who is to govern England? and how is it to be governed? The former question, however, is in some degree answered by the fact that the QUEEN, in consequence of the advice of the Duke of WELLINGTON, has recalled the RUSSELL Ministry, who have taken office on the 1st inst. after an interval of eleven days. Some changes in the Cabinet must take place; rumor says that Sir CHARLES WOOD and EARL GREY will resign; who is to fill their places is not known. Lord CLARENDON is coming home to take office, and some reports add that he is to occupy the highest place, and succeed to Lord JOHN RUSSELL. In the present position of parties he would probably rally round him a stronger support than the present Premier is likely to have. Lord Clarendon's antecedents are all in his favor. He is pledged to no extreme opinions; he has conducted his government of Ireland admirably. At the same time he is decidedly liberal, and a firm advocate of free trade. If Lord JOHN RUSSELL be compelled to resign, or wishes to do so, no better man to succeed him can be found than Lord CLARENDON, who would unite all the liberals of all shades of opinion in his favor.

We will strive to give a condensed summary of events, taking up the state of affairs as it stood at the assembling of Parliament on Friday last. On that day the Marquis of LANSDOWNE stated in the House of Lords that Lord J. RUSSELL having failed to effect a coalition with either Lord ABERDEEN or Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Lord STANLEY was then called in a second time, and that on Thursday afternoon he had communicated his failure to construct an Administration to the Queen. That her Majesty had sent for the Duke of WELLINGTON to consult with on the then difficult state of public affairs, and that nothing was at that time arranged. Lord ABERDEEN said he had offered to assist in the reconstruction of a Cabinet under Lord J. RUSSELL, and to take office in it, if he could do so consistently with his principles, but the result of the negotiation between himself and Sir JAMES GRAHAM, on the one hand, and of Lord J. RUSSELL on the other, showed that irreconcilable differences existed upon a single measure—he alluded to the proposed enactments in consequence of the Papal aggressions, towards which he felt an invincible repugnance. He was strongly opposed to all legislative interference upon the subject. After Lord J. RUSSELL's failure to form a united Administration, he (Lord Aberdeen) had been sent for by the Queen to form a Cabinet, but feeling that it would be hopeless to enforce his views on the Papal question, he respectfully declined the task. Lord STANLEY said he had been summoned to give his advice to her Majesty on the preceding Saturday; when he inquired what was the cause of the resignation of the Ministry, he was told that it was stated to be the near defeat on Mr. D'Israeli's motion, and the absolute defeat on the division upon Mr. LOCKE KING's motion. He (Lord Aberdeen) drew a different conclusion, he believed that the Papal measure and the unpopular budget were, in a great degree, the cause of the resignation. He told her Majesty that the division upon Mr. D'Israeli's motion was not a defeat, nor an approach to one, for the minority was strengthened on that occasion by a number of votes hostile to the Government on other grounds. With regard to Mr. LOCKE KING's motion, he added, that many more propositions would have voted against so dangerous and mischievous a measure, had they not been under the conviction that the Government was not exercising its influence to defeat the motion. He informed her Majesty that he could not consent to take office without endeavoring to apply effectual measures of relief to the agricultural interest. He thought the first step was to ascertain whether it was not possible to strengthen the late Government by a combination with that portion of the Peel party which was represented by Sir J. GRAHAM. In case of failure, perhaps a portion of the Peel party might be induced to join him (Lord Stanley) in forming a Cabinet; but if he should be disappointed, he would nevertheless encounter the responsibility of attempting to form an Administration. On Tuesday morning he was again sent for by her Majesty, and called upon to redeem his pledge. From Tuesday until Thursday he was unremittingly engaged in endeavoring to carry his object into effect. But he received friendly refusal from Lord ABERDEEN, Viscount CAMBRIDGE, and Mr. GLADSTONE, to join him in forming an Administration. Thus deprived of all external assistance, he was thrown upon his own party, which contained few, if any, men possessed of official experience, and trained to habits of public business. He and his friends, therefore, came to the conclusion that he could not lay before her Majesty a list strong enough to face a powerful majority in the House of Commons. He had told her Majesty that he would not advise a dissolution of Parliament for the purpose of testing public opinion, but had he felt it his duty to ask for authority to dissolve Parliament, her Majesty's assent would have been withheld. On Thursday afternoon he resigned his mission into the hands of her Majesty. Had he succeeded, his policy would have been to get rid of the income tax, which could not by any modification be made just or equitable. He should not at present have attempted to reduce other taxes. He should have recommended the immediately taking off one-third or one-half of the income tax, and given a pledge to apply all available surplus of revenue towards its total extinction. He should have proposed the imposition of a moderate duty on corn; and the acquisition of £1,500,000 or £2,000,000 from that source would have enabled the Government to proceed more rapidly with the extinction of the income tax. With respect to the Papal aggression, it was, in his opinion, impossible for the country to pass it over unnoticed, particularly on account of the insulting tone in which it was introduced. But he did not approve of the mode in which the late Government had attempted to meet it.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in the House of Commons, went over the same ground as had been travelled in the House of Lords, correcting some misapprehensions with respect to his own reasons for resigning. He then stated that, having been commanded by her Majesty to resume the duties of office, he and his colleagues had done so, and would endeavor to conduct public affairs to the satisfaction of the country. He was prepared to make such alterations in the anti-papal aggression bill as might remove many of the objections which had been urged to it. He had prepared a measure respecting parliamentary reform, but he said his colleagues had concluded that it would be better to postpone it till 1852. Sir JAMES GRAHAM confirmed Lord JOHN RUSSELL's statements; he adverted to the great questions of civil and religious liberty, parliamentary reform, and free trade. On the last he perfectly agreed with the noble lord; on the second he probably could have acted with him; but on the papal question he could not reconcile it with his conscience, notwithstanding the promised modifications, to agree to the proposed measure. Lord JOHN RUSSELL would only modify; he and Lord ABERDEEN wished the measure to be abandoned. He admitted, however, that the feeling of Parliament and the people was opposed to him, and that the acts of the Pope and Cardinal Wiseman were so offensive that it would be difficult for the noble lord to allow such an insult to pass unnoticed. So much for parliamentary proceedings.

To-morrow the budget will again be brought forward. It is stated that the window tax will be abolished, and the proposed house tax be modified into a rate of 9d in the pound on shops, and is on dwelling houses. We have no idea that even in this modified shape the proposal will meet the approbation of the House of Commons; nor do we think that the country will be satisfied with the retention of Sir CHARLES WOOD as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord STANLEY, in the House of Lords, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in the Commons, have stated that the protectionist party will not offer any effective opposition to Ministers. The latter, however, expressed a hope that the passage in her Majesty's speech which alluded to the depressed state of agriculture would be attended to by the Government. If it were not, Mr. D'Israeli, as leader

of the Protectionist party in the Commons, would probably think it his duty to bring the subject forward in some direct form. Among the *on dit* of the day is one relative to Mr. D'Israeli, which is both amusing and probable. Lord ABERDEEN is said to have waited upon the Queen and told her he thought it was his duty, as a private councillor, to inform her Majesty that all the foreign ambassadors whom he had seen expressed deep regret at the prospect of having to correspond with Mr. D'Israeli as Foreign Secretary. In consequence of this intimation the Queen informed Lord STANLEY that she should be compelled to decline appointing Mr. D'Israeli to that important office. Lord STANLEY called upon Mr. D'Israeli and informed him of her Majesty's resolution; for that post had really been promised to him. This communication was doubtless made in the most delicate manner possible, and softened by the offer of some other prominent position, was still like wormwood to Mr. D'Israeli.

The great obstacle in Lord JOHN RUSSELL's ministerial career is the measure on Papal aggression. There is, it is believed, in both Houses of Parliament, a large majority in favor of legislative interference, even of a more decided character than that which has been proposed; and yet, singularly enough, the leading men of the Protectionist and Peel parties, nearly the whole of the Reform party, and the great body of the Irish members, are either wholly opposed to all Parliamentary action, or in favor of delay. Lord STANLEY recommends a committee of inquiry, with a view to legislation a year or two hence, should it then be deemed desirable. The Times thinks this proposition worth consideration, as its adoption would remove the great obstacle to a coalition Ministry with the leading Peelites, and also with "some of the men who possess the confidence of the more liberal section of the Legislature." The Times, however, has another recommendation, which is, that Lord J. RUSSELL should immediately introduce his prepared and promised Reform bill, in order to ensure such a constituency as would prevent the Protectionists from realizing at the next election their confident assertion that they can return a majority of at least thirty to the next House of Commons. With a Cabinet combining the ablest and best men of the Whig, Peelite, and Liberal parties, the session would be got over in a creditable manner, and the country would have the double tie of free-trade and parliamentary reform to such an administration.

The late crisis must have served to convince all parties that, as Parliament is at present constituted, it contains very few men who are fit for Cabinet Ministers. This was virtually admitted by the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, but he is one of the old orthodox clique of statesmen, who think that statescraft requires a very peculiar combination of qualities, seldom found in those who are not "to the manner born." He inclines, we suspect, to the opinion that a statesman, like a poet, *nascitur non fit*. Lord STANLEY's testimony is still more important. His late endeavors to form an Administration from his own party have enabled him to perceive the nakedness of the land with his own eyes. His party, in his own words, although numbering a very large proportion of the House of Commons, "comprises men of talent, but unfortunately contains hardly more than one individual of political experience, and versed in the transactions of public life." He subsequently recalls even this niggard allowance, this one competent Protectionist. "There were few, if any, men," he possessed of sufficient experience or habits of public business." The experienced individual alluded to is Mr. HARRIS, M.P. for Stamford; he has filled many high appointments, and was Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1828, and Secretary at War in 1835. The *Daily News*, when speaking of Mr. HARRIS, says, "of all the men upon Lord STANLEY's list, the most incapable was precisely the individual with official experience."

One of the most serious evils arising out of the late pause in public business was the indefinite postponement or defeat of various measures of great public utility, but yet unconnected with the passions, the prejudices, or the interest of political parties. For example, the introduction of various schemes for the improvement of our legal system, as alluded to in her Majesty's speech at the opening of the session of Parliament. The House of Commons appears to be divided at present into the following parties: 1st. The Whigs, who support free-trade, a moderate anti-papal measure, and a prospective plan of moderate parliamentary reform—about 200; 2d. The Peelites, who support free-trade, no anti-papal measure, financial policy unknown, and a very moderate parliamentary reform—about 40; 3d. The Radical and Manchester party, who support free-trade, no anti-papal measure, continued income (or rather property) tax, and extensive reform—numbering about 120; 4th. The Irish party, who support no anti-papal measure, are divided on free-trade, the budget and reform, but who have a decided radical tendency—say 83; 5th. The high-toned Tory (or, as they wish to be called, *Conservative*) protectionists, who advocate a corn law, a strong anti-papal measure, a modified income tax, and no reform—about 215. Thus, on a direct question of free trade or protection the vote would be approximately 400 for the former, against 250 of the latter. On a modified anti-papal measure, about 420 in its favor, 230 against it. Moderate Parliamentary reform would receive support from about 360 members. We will not hazard a calculation about Sir CHARLES WOOD's budget or his financial plans, but we think he will have hard work to carry them, even with very great modification.

Our foreign relations seem to be all in a satisfactory and tranquil state. Our commercial affairs appear to be prosperous. The Board of Trade returns for the month of January show a great increase during that month in the present year, over the same period in 1850, both in exports, imports, and home consumption; the latter affording most gratifying proof of the comfortable condition of the great bulk of the people. Some of the principal articles of export during January in the two years stand as follows:

	January, 1851.	January, 1850.
Cotton manufactures, yards, 114,000,000	94,000,000	
Linen " " " " " "	10,382,437	9,349,865
Woolen " " " " " "	4,597,000	4,086,000
Silk, lbs. " " " " " "	66,893	34,778
Pig iron, tons, " " " " " "	8,568	8,581

	Jan. 1851.	Jan. 1850.
Value of cotton manufactured and yarn exported	£1,543,683	1,761,878
Value of wool " " "	464,665	602,863
" " of metals exported	348,590	536,940
" " of metals imported	566,110	566,110

	Jan. 1851.	Jan. 1850.
Total declared value of exports of manufactures	£4,871,704	4,069,431
Raw silk imported, lbs.	513,338	467,566
Sheep and lambs wool, lbs.	3,611,988	1,957,522

	Jan. 1851.	Jan. 1850.
Entered for home consumption—		
Coffee, lbs.	2,890,468	2,848,208
Wheat, grs.	328,483	141,762
Wheat flour, cwt.	411,930	258,262
Wine, gallons	4,619,857	4,316,380
Sugar and tobacco slightly decreased.	616,522	511,000

"Take the following statistics of bankruptcy, also, as furnishing convincing proof of the improved state of our commercial condition:

	Bankruptcies in London.	In country.	Total.
1843	658	712	1,370
1844	596	511	1,107
1845	611	529	1,140
1846	706	787	1,493
1847	824	892	1,716
1848	850	1,080	1,930
1849	619	731	1,350

There were thus, during these seven years, 1843 to 1849, inclusive, 10,100 bankruptcies, or 4,858 in London and 5,242 in the country; being an average of 694 in London and 749 in the country, or 1,443 bankruptcies a year. In the year which ended 11th November last there were 419 in London and 425 in the country, or a total of 837, being a falling off in the year, as compared with the average of seven preceding years, of 606, or a diminution of 232 bankruptcies in London and 324 in the country.

The returns of the Bank of England for the past week are highly satisfactory. The money market has undergone very trifling variations. The bank advances money on stock at two and a half per cent. Trade of all kinds has been dull lately, but the terms upon which money can be placed at call are all better, and the inducement to export gold has entirely ceased. The stock market was dull during the Ministerial crisis, but has now rallied, and remains firm and moderately active. The railway market has been firm; the loans of the bank on easy terms contributed to keep it so, and business in this department has been more active than in the stock market.

ket. The corn market has been dull, rather more so than usual, although the supplies were not large. The colonial markets are all flat: sugar continues the firmest in its price, and the most steady in demand. The sales of coffee are checked by the uncertainty respecting the future duty. Tea is a shade advanced in price. The stock of rice on hand is below what it was last year. There is a very little change in the price of wool, hemp, flax, cotton, or metals.

There is nothing new in the Theatrical world, if we except the farewell dinner given to Mr. MACRABY at the Hall of Commerce on Saturday last, which was a splendid affair. Upwards of six hundred gentlemen attended, comprising the elite of the land in literature, character, and position. Sir E. BULWER LYTTON was in the chair. The speeches were eloquent, brief, and to the point, and every thing done in good taste, and every thing said dictated by the best feeling, and all tending to promote the great object of the day—to pay a fitting compliment to a talented artist and an honorable and excellent man.

In literature we have a publication by Mr. BARNOW, author of the "Gipsies in Spain," entitled "Lancero." All the reviews which we have seen of this book speak of it as a work of great pretence, but of rather short performance, and not calculated to promote Mr. Barnow's literary fame. The narrative is, we believe, a personal history of the author; if it be so, his life has indeed been a very extraordinary one. These three volumes, however, contain little more than the beginning of a life, and it will require many more to complete it, at their rate of progress. Lieut. FORBES, R.N., who was the companion of the late Mr. DUMKAY, the African traveller, has lately published an account of their mission to the King of DAWKAY. The book is full of interest, but very libellous upon the free black people of LIBERIA, where, it says, "many negroes are held in a state of slavery." Our respected friend GERRARD should read and notice this book, and put the libeller to shame. Lieut. Forbes communicates some curious facts relating to a written language and character in use by the Vai nation in the interior of Africa. The subject has been investigated by the Church Missionary Society at Sierra Leone, and an interesting narrative will very shortly be published. The writing itself is syllabic. About two hundred symbols represent the sounds of all the syllables occurring in the language, which is of simple construction. The inventor, DAVID BUKARA, is a man of about 40 years of age, of great intelligence, and of much religious feeling. It is generally supposed that there are about 150 dialects spoken in Africa, and this is the first, so far as is known, that has been raised by a native to the dignity and usefulness of a written language. Such a circumstance speaks well for the intellectual capabilities of the African, and holds out a bright hope for the civilization of his native land. There is much in the invention of this Vai alphabet which reminds us of that of the Cherokee character and alphabet by GEORGE GUSTAV, a full-blooded Cherokee, about thirty years ago. Miss H. HARTNETT MARTEAU has lately, in conjunction with Mr. H. ATKINSON, published "Letters on the Laws and Development of Man's Nature." Mr. Atkinson is, however, the author of the system it develops; Miss Martineau appearing in the light of a humble pupil, receiving all he says with the greatest deference, and eliciting his views by her inquiries. The work meets with much public and private reprobation. It is described as being full of the haughtiest and most arrogant dogmatism. "All the systems which have hitherto prevailed in the world are wrong," says Mr. Atkinson; "and having thus brushed them on one side, he coolly sets up his own, with the boundless admiration and entire concurrence of 'Miss Martineau.' Mr. Atkinson's system is said to be 'simple undisturbed Atheism.' Neither of the two believes 'in any thing but matter. Man differs from the lower animals only in having a different bodily organization. The 'spirit of the book is worthy these views, being flippant and irreverent in the extreme.' This book is making a good deal of stir, and will, we think, from all we hear, add more to the notoriety than the fair fame of its author.

The mortality of London has through the past week been again unusually high, owing to the prevalence of bronchitis, pneumonia, and other diseases of the organs of respiration. The number of registered deaths from all diseases was 1,145, the average of the last ten years, allowing for increase of population, would be 1,129, the deaths of last week being 19 above this average. The births during the past week were 1,591, being 112 above the average of the last ten years. The preparations for the Great Exhibition are progressing very rapidly. The Commissioners for nearly all the nations of Europe, and for every other exhibiting nation, are on the spot, busily employed in arranging for the due display of the articles forwarded by their respective countries. The *Times* of yesterday says, "The American arrangements appear to be more behindhand than those of any other foreign country, and no recognized representative of the interests of 'tributaries' there has as yet made his appearance." We are anxiously looking for the arrival of the St. Lawrence. We know that Mr. STANLEY is on board of that vessel, as the agent for the goods shipped in her, but we fear without any authority which will be recognised here by the Executive Committee as an agent or commissioner for the whole of the American contributors. Many other agents are on the spot, and many more are coming. We are applied to every day by parties who are referred to us by the Executive Committee. The list of articles to be exhibited ought to be now prepared and in the hands of the compiler of the catalogue. We have obtained an extension of time for ten days from the Executive Committee. This extension expires next Monday, when Mr. LAWRENCE will, if the St. Lawrence does not arrive before with an agent on board duly accredited to the Royal Commissioners here, on the part of the United States, appoint such an agent. This is absolutely necessary; and whoever is appointed will have plenty of work before him. We are mortified at even the chance of the interest of our fellow-citizens being neglected, and the products of their ingenuity and industry inadequately displayed. We do not like to be left in the field in this great gathering of the works of the heads and hands of people of all nations—this display of the products of every soil and every climate.

The foreign news this week is, fortunately—considering how much space we have occupied with the domestic—very unimportant. From FRANCE we learn that the discussion upon the proposed amnesty bill for the repeal of the law of exile against the Bourbons has been adjourned for six months. The question was carried by a small majority. The debate was the most stormy which has occurred since 1848. MM. CHANGARNIER and DUBAURE voted against the postponement of the discussion. The idea of a fusion between the two branches of the Bourbons appears to be again abandoned: the Count de CHAMPAGNE is only willing to receive the Prince of the Orleans branch in favor, on condition that they will renounce any claim for the Count de Paris. This fusion would be like the Irishman's reciprocity, all on one side. Mr. GUZOT and Mr. DUCHATEL, and some other Orleansists would, however, agree to this, but the great body of the party are decidedly opposed to it, particularly the Prince de Joinville and the Duchess of Orleans. We have no news from SPAIN or PORTUGAL. From ITALY we hear of continued apprehensions of outbreaks headed by MAZZINI and GARIBALDI. Austria and Naples have their eyes upon those who are engaged in these machinations, or suspected of being so. We fear some senseless insurrection will be attempted, which will give an excuse for fresh and still sterner severities. The only country in Italy which retains what it gained during the revolutionary crisis of 1848, is Sardina, which seems steadily advancing in the course of constitutional liberty and genuine social and mental emancipation. But against Sardina the three Northern Powers who are employing themselves in regulating the affairs, or, in other words, riveting the chains of continental Europe, are meditating mischief. A note has been addressed by them to the Sardinian Government, demanding the expulsion of the Italian emigrants, the suppression of the liberty of the press, and of the tri-colored flag, and an immediate reconciliation with the court of Rome. The Turin *Groce de Savoia* of the 26th ultimo adds that the Government has refused to acquiesce in these demands. From Rome we have nothing but comments upon the proceedings in the British Parliament against the Papal aggression.

The news from GERMANY is very uncertain and contradictory. The consent of Prussia to the entrance of Austria, with all her States, into the Bund, is said to be dependant on Austria's adoption of the dualistic principle in the presidency of the Federation.

From DUNKER, under date of the 1st inst., we learn that the greatest dismay "is felt in ministerial circles there on account of the pretensions of Austria;" whilst from VIENNA, under date of the 26th of February, we are told, "it is known 'here that Baron MANTOUFEL has shown himself less inclined to yield to the exigencies of Prince SCHWARZENBERG than has hitherto been the case, and great is the tribulation' which this unexpected news has caused in ministerial circles." Thus we have "ministerial circles" at Berlin "filled with dismay" at the "pretensions of Austria;" and "ministerial circles" at Vienna "filled with tribulation" at the "unyielding obstinacy of Prussia," at one and the same time. We think all this "dismay" and "tribulation" might be got rid of by a little plain honest dealing and common sense, but if plain honest dealing and common sense were the agents usually employed between nations, there would be little for Emperors, Kings, and Prime Ministers to do; so we need not expect that they will be adopted. We are inclined to think that, as matters stand at present, PRUSSIA has out-maneuvred AUSTRIA. The former has refused to accede to the last proposition of the latter. The final vote on the question has been deferred for fifteen days, in order that each may have time for reflection, and to decide after mature consideration. It is regarded as certain that PRUSSIA will insist on the unconditional equality of PRUSSIA and AUSTRIA in all the councils and boards of the confederation. PRUSSIA will not in any point go beyond the stipulations it laid down at Olmutz, if Austria persists in her later claims, and in effect retracts the concessions then made to Prussia. The Government will also recall its concessions to Austria. The whole work will then have to be begun *ab initio*, and it may extend over any conceivable time.

The AUSTRIAN Cabinet is said to be preparing to address a circular to the chief Powers of Europe, "to contain a lucid and satisfactory statement of the German policy of AUSTRIA." A convention is said to have been concluded between AUSTRIA and DENMARK. DENMARK proposes to enter into the Austrian Customs Union; abolish the constitution of March, 1848; (another retrograde step); and adopt a representative system of estates. In return Denmark is to receive a guaranty for all her provinces. Advances from STOCKHOLM to the 18th ultimo state that "some trifling disturbances have taken place in the Swedish capital. These disturbances originated in a freak of the populace. They were not prompted by any political motive. Nevertheless, the interference of the police was found unavailing, and military force was required to disperse the riotous multitude. No conflict had taken place. Party arrests were made."

The only news we have from TURKEY is relative to the articles to be sent thence to the London Exhibition of 1851. They have all "been received from the provinces, and it is announced that they will be deposited in the mosque of Suleymanieh, and exhibited previous to being embarked for London. Three Turkish commissioners and an Armenian interpreter are to accompany the articles, which consist of silk, stuffs, raw materials, mineral productions, native cloths, carpets, tents, musical instruments, &c. The productions of Bagdad, Mosul, and Kuteha have not yet arrived, but will be in time for the appointed period. About 8,000 specimens have been collected in all, and a considerable addition will be made in case the instructions forwarded to the pachas are fully carried out. The Turkish Government has been at the whole expense of collecting, and it must be well understood that not one single article has been ventured by the manufacturer, but all has been purchased and forwarded at the expense of the Porte. It would have been utterly impossible for the Government to have explained the intent and utility of the Exhibition to the untutored Turkish peasant and artist, and in order not to be behind-hand, it has preferred the most expensive plan of collecting 'all at one expense.'

A Turkish vessel has arrived at Liverpool with 256 Polish and Hungarian refugees on board. They are said to be a remarkably fine body of men, and although they had been much crowded in the vessel, they all landed in perfect health, every man answering to his name when the roll was called. They were very kindly received at Liverpool, comfortable quarters were prepared for them, and a subscription will be raised to forward them to the United States, where, we have little doubt, they will form useful settlers and good citizens. They all speak in the highest terms of the kindness of the Turkish Government.

MARCH 7. The papers of this morning are filled with the details of the KAFFIR war, which appears, from despatches received yesterday from the Cape of Good Hope, to have broken out again with very great violence. This renewal of hostilities has been for some time anticipated. Two chieftains of the Galla tribe—ANTA and SANDILLI—having for several months past evinced feelings hostile to the Colonists, Sir HARRY SMITH deposed these chieftains a short time ago, and an English officer was placed as political superintendent over the disaffected tribes. A force of six hundred men were sent out to arrest the deposed chiefs, the insurgents attacked the detachment on the 24th of December, in a mountain gorge; the British made good their passage, with the loss of thirty-eight men of all ranks, killed and wounded, but the commander thought it advisable to abandon his position next day, and rejoin the Governor. Great outrages have been perpetrated along the frontier. In the European settlements of Auckland, Johannesburg, and Woburn, the inhabitants were indiscriminately put to the sword on Christmas day. The commandant at Fort Haro was also, after four hours' fighting, defeated by the overwhelming numbers of the insurgents. The Governor, with an escort of two hundred and fifty men, had to fight his way through large bodies of the enemy, and had returned to King William's town. All the Gallas, and other tribes, except one, had risen. They say "we will kill all the white men, and regain the land." Martial law has been proclaimed through all the eastern and western provinces. It is thought that Sir HARRY SMITH can do nothing more than set upon the defensive until additional troops can arrive from the Mauritius or England. Lord GREY said last night, in the House of Lords, that additional forces were about to be dispatched to the Colony. This intelligence will, we fear, throw the financial arrangements of the Cabinet into confusion. The surplus of revenue will soon melt away under the effects of a sanguinary Caffre war. The last affair cost England nearly two millions of pounds, and the insurgents are, at this time, better prepared to prolong the war for six months than they were for six weeks four years ago. The only business in the House of Lords last night was the production of a series of resolutions in opposition to the income tax, by Lord BROTHMAN, and the Lord CHANCELLOR's intimation that the contemplated measures of law reform would be introduced in the House of Commons.

Three o'clock.—Nothing new. The French papers contain a rumor of the substitution of a permanent Cabinet for the present one of transition. MM. OZIEREY, BARNOT, BARNOT, and LEON FAUCHER are spoken of as likely to come into office. The Ministerial organs at Berlin say that the "conferences at Dresden cannot, and will not lead to any result."

Paris Bourse, last prices, yesterday: Five per cent 96f. 70c. Three per cent 57f. 85c. Bank of France, 2,325f. The Havre cotton market, yesterday, was calm. Prices unaltered.

London Stock Exchange, two o'clock: Consols for money 96 1/2 to 96 3/4. Consols for account, 10th April, 96 1/2 to 96 3/4.

NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE and Seed Store.—A. B. ALLEN & Co. 189 and 191, Water street, New York, have constantly on hand the most extensive assortment of the best and latest improved Agricultural and Horticultural Implements and Field and Garden Seeds ever offered for sale in the United States, embracing every implement, machine, or seed desirable for the planter, farmer, or gardener. Also, Guano, Bone Dust, Plaster, &c.

GUANO. We are daily expecting arrivals of Peruvian Guano. Those wishing to order will do well to do so at the earliest moment. A. B. ALLEN & Co.

NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE and Seed Store. Jan 7—dec 15 189 and 191, Water st., New York.

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES of the Virginia State Convention of 1850—30, price \$3.50. The Virginia Report of 1799—1800, touching the Alien and Sedition Laws, together with the Virginia Resolutions of December 1, 1798, price \$1.50.

Commentaries on the laws of Virginia, by Henry St. George Tucker, 3 vols., price \$10.

Matthew's Guide to Commissioners in Chancery, with practical forms for the discharge of their duties adapted to the new code of Virginia, price \$2.50.

On Slavery, by Thomas R. Dew, late president of William and Mary College, Virginia, price 50 cents.

FRANCIS TAYLOR.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

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If the political history of the country ever comes to be written with any great degree of minuteness, the past season must figure as conspicuous for the difficulty every where experienced in the election of United States Senators for the next Congress. In this State the difficulty has just been overcome, and a Senator has been elected in the person of ex-Governor FISK; but he assumes his new honors, or more properly, his honors in prospective, amidst a general hubbub and confusion of debate as to the propriety and validity of his election. The peculiarity of the course of procedure required by the laws of this State in the election of a United States Senator is not generally known, and it is worth while to advert to it in explanation of the embarrassments which have prevented any choice until now, and the controversy which the choice itself has originated.

By statute, the Legislature is required to proceed to the election of a Senator upon a certain day, the first Tuesday of February, each branch nominating a candidate, and a selection being then afterwards made on joint ballot, all on the same day. The Legislature are thus compelled to appropriate that particular day to this particular duty, and so they did during the present session, when it came around in due course of the almanac. But the day failed to bring the man; no candidate was selected by the State Senate, and consequently no joint balloting could be had, and no Senator was chosen. Ever since the friends of Governor FISK have been urging the propriety and expediency of proceeding to another trial upon any day which the Legislature chose to designate, on the ground that the failure to elect on the day specially fixed by law could not be construed into a deprivation of the right to elect on any other day thereafter, if a second trial should be necessary. The argument is certainly a strong one, and the spirit, not the letter of the law regulating the election for a certain day, does not contemplate a restriction of the power of the Legislature to elect on a subsequent day, provided the attempt on the regular day proved unsuccessful. At all events, this is what the Legislature have done. On the 19th instant, at one of the favorable moments which politicians know how to improve, both Houses proceeded to a nomination, and this time with a definite result. A Senator was chosen, and the friends of the successful candidate discuss the question of constitutionality with much better humor now than when it was an abstract matter of possible expediency. The Senator elect is one of those fortunate men who have no opponents or ill-wishers, except in a political aspect; a man of wealth, high social position, rare good fortune in his official career, and withal a gentleman. Politically, of course, his character presents that triangularity of aspect which the modern politician exhibits, as seen from the adverse wing of his own party or the platform of the opposing party.

A long and pitiless storm, which had been raging around our roofs during the early part of the week, cleared up yesterday morning, and gave the chance of escape to over one hundred wind-bound vessels, which sailed down the bay and stood out to sea in every direction which enterprise gives to American commerce. Amongst them were no less than four steamers; and to show either the rapid increase of this class of vessels outstripping the inventive faculty of owners in the department of nomenclature, or the paucity of resources which that faculty has to work upon, two of these steamers bear the same name, viz. *Pacific*—one of them belonging to the Collins line, between here and Liverpool, and the other a new vessel destined for the Western coast, and commanded by Capt. Bailey, a very popular and well known master. Another which sailed for Chagres was christened the *Caribbean*, and given to the waters under that designation, but in a moment of romance the owners, it appears, pitched upon *El Dorado* as a more attractive and significant name, and they have accordingly changed it to the latter. She sailed in concert with the *Brother Jonathan*, bound for the same port, and each of them carried a load of passengers, showing how strongly the tide of emigration and adventure still sets in the direction of California.

NEW BOOKS have accumulated of late in a promising manner; the vernal equinox is a favorable time for authors, and not a few are taking advantage of the genial season and putting forth their *leaves* in abundance—trusting that the critics will not feel bound to advance an equal proportion of *barb*. Amongst the most original books of the day is *Nile Notes of a Howadii*, a volume of Eastern travel from the pen of a young New Yorker, who has seen the Nile with the eye of an enthusiast, and describes it with the pen of a ready and romantic writer, more intent, however, upon making a striking local and fresh impression on an old field than upon the dull duties of journalistic tourists. The Harpers have got the book up in very attractive style, and its pages are full of attractiveness in addition to the embellishments of typography. At the same time the book has its blemish, and not a few of its most elaborate paragraphs were better out of it than in it. Why is it that so many young authors, and others who have not the excuse of youth for their indiscretions, will suppose that a dash of indecency and a sprinkling of irreligion impart an air of independence and originality otherwise unobtainable? The *Howadii*, which name, by the way, is an appropriation for the purposes of authorship, of the Egyptian epithet for stranger, or traveller, undertakes to describe things and scenes which had better have been left undescribed, and evidently takes very unnecessary pains to violate the canons of good taste and delicacy. It is a pity, for the book is a well conceived idea, happily expressed, giving to the somewhat monotonous Nile voyage a picturesque charm in the description which carries the reader along, well satisfied with the author and his theme. Only it is possible to make a book on the Orient too Oriental, and that is just the *Howadii*'s mistake.

THE HARPERS publish this week another story from the Indian vein of romance, now well worked by New England novelists. *Mount Hope, or Philip, King of the Wampanoags*, is the somewhat aboriginal title, and the author's name Mr. G. H. HOLMES, of Litchfield, Connecticut. Also, another tale, from the popular authoress of *Lettice Arnold*, entitled *Time the Avenger*, a domestic story with a religious tinge.

London Labor and the London Poor, by HENRY MARX, reprinted by the HARPERS, in numbers, from the English edition, is an original work, attracting just now considerable attention from the novelty of its subject, both as to the style of treatment and the statistics it affords. MARX is one of the London literati of the socio-comic order, an order which may be said to have come into vogue with Dickens. Under the title of "The Special Correspondent" he contributed to the London Chronicle a series of papers, based on his explorations amongst the poor of London, into whose inner life he appears to have dived deeply, and from which he has extracted a vast amount of very curious and entertaining information. Beginning with the wandering "street folk," who get their living in the streets of the great metropolis by selling, peddling, performing, begging, and working, and thence through all the ramifications of poverty and labor, he conducts you through a world of experience, incident, and revelation, compared to which the sphere of the romance writer is meager and empty. The whole work forms a cyclopaedia of the social condition of the London poor, divided into the three comprehensive classes of those that will work, those that cannot work, and those that will not work. It is a strangely interesting series, and one which cannot fail to awaken greater interest in this city in kindred matters pertaining to our own social organization.

The same publishers have got out the twelfth number of LOMB'S *Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution*, completing the first volume of that beautiful and popular publication, and another story of the juvenile series